TO REPORT THE BILL.

Athough Work in Committee Has Been Practically Completed the Bill is Meld Mack in the Effort to Secure Party Har-mony - Changes Suggested and Madr. Washington, Feb. 20.-Last summer when the unconditional silver repeal bill was before the Senate, the country became very weary of the repeated promises of Mr. heen the Administration leader, that the "era of business" would begin at once. He made the promise so often, only to be broken after the fight was well under way, that his assurances of speedy action were only aughed at. It is not surprising, therefore, that when a fortnight or so ago he announced that the Tariff bill would be reported from the sub-committee to the full Finance Committee this morning, his statement was received in a Pickwickian sense. Mr. Voorhees was wrong. The Finance Committee was not even in ses-Now the Chairman says the bill will certainly be reported on next Tuesday. body knows whether it will be or not, and Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Mills, who is really in charge of

the Wilson bill, have no more information on the subject than anybody else. The truth is that the Senate Democrate are all at sea, and the free trade element and those who want protection enough to satisfy their constituents are so far apart that a cast-iron caucus rule will probably be necessary to bring them together. Not only are the Demo cratic Senators as a body divided on the question, but there is a division of sentimen among the three members of the Sub-comnittee on Finance. It is understood that Sen ators Mills and Jones of Arkansas are in favo of reporting the bill to the majority of the committee with the free augar provision as it stands in the Wilson bill. Senator Vest is uncertain, however, and it is reported to-day that these three sub-committeemen, having failed to agree as to sugar, had referred th augar schedule to the majority of the committee for final determination.

Senator Mills, who has assumed the most re spensibility in preparing the report of the sub mittee told a reporter for THE SUN to-day that the bill and report is now ready for con n, but that the Democratic Senator are not ready to consider it. Mr. Mills is in favor of putting the bill before the Senate without further delay and letting the battle be fought out in the chamber. Some of his Democratic associates do not agree with him on that suggestion. They believe it would be wiser to try to unite the party on the bill before it is brought into the Senate. Senator Jones, another member of the sub-committee, says he cannot tell when the bill will be reported to the full committee. So far as he is concerned, he is prepared to proceed with its consideration without further delay, but there are several of his associates who insist that certain modifications shall be made before the bill is reported. There have been several consultations to day between those who are disposed to insist that the bill shall be modified so as to conform to the ideas of the friends of a tariff for revenue only. are not ready to consider it. Mr. Mille is in

to insist that the bill shall be modified so as to centerm to the ideas of the friends of a tariff for revenue only.

It was said to-day by one of the Democratic leaders, who is giving considerable attention to the subject, that if the bill should be reported to the Senate to-day as it stands now it could not be passed. There are eight, and possibly eleven. Democrats who will vote to recommit the bill if it comes before the Senate in its present shape. The members of the subcommittee are opposed to making any further alterations, yet they understand that they will require almost a unanimous vote of the Democratic Senators to pass the bill.

The Republicans are keeping a close watch on their Democratic friends, and although they pretend to be ignorant of what is going on in the Democratic camp, they are a ware

they pretend to be ignorant of what is going on in the Democratic camp, they are aware that a serious disagreement exists, and they are organized and ready to help to amend the bill or recommit it to the Finance Committee should it be reported substantially as it came from the House. The one fear expressed by the Republicans is that the Democrats who are demanding changes in the bill, and threatening to vote against it, will finally yield to the will of a majority of their party associates and swallow the bill with all of its acknowledged imperfections. At present however, the disastissied Democrats assert that this will not be necessary, as they will eventually induce the committee to submit to certain modifications.

The whole subject will probably be referred

modifications.

The whole subject will probably be referred to a caucus, to be called the latter part of the present week. Meantime it is given out at the Finance Committee room that the sub-committee has not yet completed its work upon the report. As stated in The SUN last Monday, the sub-committee completed its labors last week, but it has refrained from submitting its report, hoping that the Democrats might have an opportunity to adjust their differences before the bill comes up in the Senate for consideration.

station.

It is understood that sugar is not the only it is understood that sugar is not the only stumbling block, for, according to a member of the committee, no real agreement has been reached on coal, the paper and flax schedules, and lead ore. It was thought that coal had been finally fixed at 30 per cent, but this morning it is said that coal again appears on the free list. The lead men came down on the committee in force yesterday, and it was evibeen finally fixed at 30 per cent., but this morning it is said that coal again appears on the free list. The lead men came down on the committee in force resterday, and it was evident from their actions that they did not believe they were getting what they wanted. Mr. McPherson has been making strenuous efforts to increase the duties on certain articles, but has met with little success. Despite his argument, it is said, the committee has cut deeply into the iron schedule, and divided the glass schedule by two. Mr. McPherson's position is peculiar, for, while it is known he does not believe in a radical revenue bill, he will be guided by what the majority of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee do. His vote, added to the Republicans in full committee, would turn the scale; but it is said it will not be cast with the Republicans in cull committee, would turn the scale; but it is said it will not be cast with the Republicans in one matter how deep the schedules may be cut. Mr. McPherson argued against the incorporation of the income tax as a part of the bill. As between the income tax and a duty on sugar. Mr. McPherson would srefer the latter, but the probabilities now seem that sugar will be left as it came to the Schate in the House bill—on the free list. Coffee, which the committee some time ago agreed to put on the dutable list, has been switched back to the free list, and many other additions have been made to that list. There has been a great deal of pressure brought to bear upon the committee to make a change in the internal revenue feature of the hill, which now permits the sale of unmanufactured to bacco is six cents a pound. It has been shown to the committee that during the last year the falling off in the revenue from manufactured tobacco six cents a pound. It has been shown to the committee that during the last year the falling off in the revenue from manufactured tobacco is six cents a pound. It has been shown to the committee to make are asking the country has decreased upward of 40,000,

IN THE BENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. Daniel Thinks Messen, Cleveland and Greebam Meant Well for Hawall, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the Senate to-day Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) presented a memo rial, in bound form, which he said was signed by more than 4,000 citizens of Massachusetts favoring the passage of the Wilson Tariff bil offering a substantial measure of relief from the most burdensome exactions of the existing tartff law." He was asked by Mr. Hoar ther., Mass.) to state the name which headed the list of signers, and he replied that the first

same was that of Henry L. Pierce. Mr. Hoar said that he would call attention to two facts. The first was that the petition went on the principle of advocating a tariff for pro tection, and the second was that, if the opinion of the people of Massachusetts were taken, there would be more than a hundred thousand majority against the views expressed in the

Mr. Voorhees remarked that he found among the signers a few other distinguished names and he mentioned those of John M. Forber William Lloyd Garrison, Amos W. Stetson Mr Endicott, and that class of men, signifying, he said, that the memorial was not a partisan bajer. Indeed, he had received with it a trivate latter sating that the signors were argely made up to men who had, up to this time at least, voted the liepublican ticket. Mr. Hoar temarked that the name of Mr. Forbes would summand respect and reverence whosever heard in Massachusette, and he had to comment to make on the other names. Mr Peffer (For. han, defered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, for a new rule of the sanate providing that on the request of a standing committee to have a matter then bending before it considered by the banate in seven easion, the preciding officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared and the doors to be closed, and that all executive sessions Mr. Endicott, and that class of men, signifying

the subject matter of a communication requires secrees.

A resolution to have Washington's farewell address read to the Benate next Thursday by Mr. Martin (Dem., Han.), offered by Mr. Harria (Dem., Tenn.), was not agreed to.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) resumed his succeeds in support of the resolution against the annexation of Hawaiian territory. He maintained that none of the things done by Mr. Stevens at Honolulu was legal, constitutional, or in accordance with diplomatic usages and cuatoms, while on the other hand, whatever had been done by President Cleveland, the secretary of State, or Commissioner Blount, was legal, constitutional, and proper. The present Dois Government he said, was more of a monarchy, or oligarchy, than that of the Queen had been. It was simply a sort of directory, like the revolutionary body which had directed the affairs of the French revolution.

Mr. Daniel was of opinion that President

directory, like the revolutionary body which had directed the affairs of the French revolution.

Mr. Daniel was of opinion that President Cleveland would have been even warranted in using force to restore the former status; but subsequent events had shown that it would not have been practicable. It was evident to his mind that the Hawalian monarchy had been dying of a slow consumption, and that violence, however unwarranted at the time, had only apticipated the day of fats. He was therefore in favor of the recognition by Congress of the new Government; and to it and its American supporters he waved over the waters his greetings of God speed. While he did not, in all respects and in the light of present events, appliand every step taken by the present Administration, he honored the brave and rugged honesty that shone beneath its every action; and when all unpleasant incidents of the passing event were forgotten, and the small actors in the scene forgotten, and the small colors in the scene forgotten, and the scene for the american people would not fail to render a just tribute to the Freedent and the Secretary of State who had cherished, over all things, the honor of their country, and interposed themselves so that it might not be tarnished.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), who was to follow Mr. Daniel with a speech on the same subject, said that he would defer smaking till its mercer.

tarnished.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), who was to follow Mr. Daniel with a speech on the same subject, said that he would defer speaking till to-morrow.

At 4 P. M. the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 5:45 adjourned until to

MAY HAVE TO COUNT A QUORUM. Many Democrats Voted for the Plan in the

Democratic Concus. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The unhappy predicament in which the Democrats of the House find themselves over the Bland seignlorage bill makes the Republicans, and particularly Tom Reed, very happy. It has been the aim of the ex-Speaker since the opening of the Fifty second Congress to force the Democrats to endorse his course when Speaker by resorting to the practice of counting a quorum in order to proceed with business. Speaker Crisp and majority of the Democrats have determined that they never will consent to this recognition of the ex-Speaker's position, but in the caucu last night Mr. Reed came very near scoring a victory. There was a majority of only twent

last night Mr. Reed came very near scoring a victory. There was a majority of only twenty votes against the motion of Representative Patterson of Tennessee that the Speaker should sount a quorum when members are present and not voting.

If there had been a full Democratic membership at the caucus, the motion might have been adopted. Mr. Patterson is one of the strong Democrats of the House, and frankly admits that he now believes Mr. Reed to have been right when he counted a quorum in the Fifty-first Congress, and thinks the Democrats in self-defence should adopt this practice now. Speaker Crisp voted against Mr. Patterson's motion last night, and will of course use his influence against its adoption, but Mr. Reed thinks that the signs indicate that he may be made happy yet by seeing the Speaker of the Democratic House count members present and not voting to make up a quorum. Representative Balley, the picturesque young member from Texas, contends that Speaker Crisp would be justified in resorting to the Reed system of counting a quorum. When Mr. Balley left the Capitol this afternoon he was disgusted with many of bis Democratic brethren, who have persistently refrained from voting during the past four or five daya in order to prevent the passage of the Bland bill. In commenting upon the deadlock Mr. Balley says the Democratic bretherthe circumstances he favors the country by its do-nothing tactics. Under the circumstances he favors the country of the members present. He appreciates the fact that it would be construed by some people as a vindication of ex-Speaker Reed's rulings, but in the opinion of Mr. Balley that should not deter Speaker Crisp from resorting to a practice that was applied in legislative bodies before it was used by Mr. Reed in the Fifty-first Congress. The farcical proceedings in the House during the past week have demonstrated that under the present rules the Speaker is poweriess to compet the attendance of a voting quorum. Mr. Balley points to the absurdity of arresting an absent member an

GEN. SHELBY'S NOMINATION.

The Senate Makes Merry Over His Record During the War. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The Senate spent an hour and three-quarters in executive session this afternoon, occupying most of the time in considering the nomination of Gen. Jos Shelby Marshal for the Western District of Missouri. The nomination does not appear to be antagonized, although there were some Republicans. whose attention having been called to the record of Gen. Shelby during the war and the charge that he had been guilty of cruelty, asked that this be explained. This started the

charge that he had been guilty of cruelty, asked that this be explained. This started the Senate into a discussion, with the result that Senators Cockrell, Chandler, and Manderson read copiously from the war records wherein is set forth the reports made by Gen. Shelby to the Confederate officers. The reading was conducted in the utmost good humor and amid occasional outbreaks of laughter.

In some of these reports the General speaks of shooting Yankee school "marms" in and around Helena. Ark., and killing negro soldiers and burning houses. When some one asked if it were possible there were any Yankee school teachers down in Arkansas at that time, it was said that Gen. Shelby had with him a secretary who wrote his reports, and that this secretary who wrote his reports and that this secretary had an eye for the picturesque and used the postic license without due yegard for the facts. Accompanying these reports were read those of the Union Generals who had been in pursuit of Shelby, and who, in their reports, speaking of the same battles Shelby described, said they had not seen him for days, and that he was running so fast they had been unable to catch up with him.

All of these things, happening so maps years ago, made some merriment, but Mr. Vest, speaking seriously, paid a glowing tribute to the present worth of the nominee. The Republicans of Missouri seem to endorase Gen. Shelby's appointment, for Major William H. Warren, the recent candidate for Governor of Missouri, and Gen. Van Horn both telegraphed the committee that Gen. Shelby was a good man and ought to be confirmed. The Senate adjourned without action, the absence of a querum being discovered.

HE IS STILL SENATOR WHITE,

The New Associate Justice Will Walt a Few Days Before Taking the Onth. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Senator White will of take the oath of office as an Associate Jus tice of the United States Supreme Court until his resignation as a United States Senator has been accepted by the Governor of Louisiana The President signed the commission to-day.
Representative Boatner of Louisiana is very confident that Mr. F. B. Stubbs of Monroe wil

confident that Mr. F. B. Stubbs of Monroe will be selected by the Governor to succeed Senator White. Mr. Stubbs is a lawyer of prominence-in northern Louisiana and an intimate friend of Ger. Foeter.

Mr. White's only predecessor from Louisiana on the Supreme bench was John A. Campbell, who resigned at the outbreak of the war and became Assistant Serretary of War of the Confederacy, subsequently resuming the practice of law in New Orleans. Judge Campbell was really appointed from Alabama, but all his intimate associations were with New Orleans, where his tall spare figure and bushy everhancing white eyebrows were conspicuous in the courts in all cases of great importance for many years after the termination of hoatilities. Judge Campbell concurred in the celebrated Dred Scott decision of Chief Justice Taney, so often erronsculy quoted as laying down the dictum that a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.

LACE WEAVERS ORDERED RELEASED.

Mr. Wasamaker Found to Be in No Way Concerned in Their Contract.

Washington, Feb. 20.-Col. Stump, Superin tendent of Immigration, to-day ordered Commissioner Senner of New York to release the four lace weavers detained at that port on the charge of being alien contract laborers. These are the laborers who, when first detained were alleged to have been imported into this country or Mr. Wanamaker for work in his Philadelphia establishment. These allega-tions have been found, upon examination, to be untrue.

tions have been found, upon examination, to be untrue.

In a report received at the Treasury Department to-day from Commissioner Redgers of Philadelphia, who investigated the case, it is shown that Mrs. Hart, who had an exhibit of an Irish village at the World's Fair, got space from Mr. Wanamaker, rentfive, to continue her exhibit in this country for two months. The persons employed by her at the World's Fair had returned to Ireland, and also sent for four persons apprenticed to her in that country to continue the exhibit in Philadelphia.

STILL NO QUORUM FOR BLAND

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS BROUGHT BE FORE THE BAR AND EXCUSED.

After Four Attempts to Se On with the Sustance of the Day the House Was Compelled to Give Up and Adjourn, WARHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Five members of the House were brought before the bar of that chamber this morning under arrest for being absent without leave, as a result of Mr. Bland's affort to obtain a quorum for the consideration of his bill to coin the seignforage in the Treasury. They were all Republicans, and before they were excused there were several sharp collequies, in which Mr. leading part. Four roll calls failed to produce a quorum, and the House adjourned without

secomplishing anything. When the Speaker's gavel fell in the morning there was less evidence of the presence of a quorum of Democrats than yesterday. Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.) called attention to the fact that he was recorded as voting in favor of Mr. did not vote, and asked that it be corrected. journal showed that Mr. Apsley was present resterday. The Speaker informed the gentle man from Maine that the journal showed he was present.

Mr. Reed-May I ask, then, why he is under arrest? The Sergeant-at-Arms has not done us the honor to make a report of his action under the order to arrest absentees.

Mr. Apaley-The record shows that I did not respond to my name on the last call of the House; but, as a matter of fact, I did answer to my name on every call. The deputy Sernorning stated that he knew that I was present yesterday.

The Speaker-Under this statement of sourse, the gentleman will be excused. Mr. Reed raised the question of discharge from arrest in the absence of a report from the Sergeant-at-Arms, but declined to interpose an objection to the Speaker's ruling, saving he merely wanted to make a parliamentary in quiry.

arrest although he had been present all day yesterday and voted on a yea and nay vote. yesterday and voted on a yea and hay vote, taken subsequent to the passage of the order for the arrest of absentees. Bid not that vote disclose his presence, he asked.

The Speaker recited the rule, showing that members who come in subsequent to the call and while the House is still acting thereunder may have their names entered. The gentleman from Illinois certainly came within that provision, he thought, and his release and excuse were ordered. In order that the house might have accurate knowledge of what had been done under the order of arrest, the Speaker said the Sergeant-at-Arms would make a report.

Mr. Post (Rep., 111.) said that he was under

Speaker said the Sergeant-at-Arms would make a report.

Sergeant-at-Arms Snow reported that under the warrant issued to him yesterday he had sent thirty-seven telegrams, to which thirteen responses had been made. These showed five members at home sick and ten en route to the capital. Even members had been placed under arrest, as follows: Messrs. Areley, Gardner. Hilborn, Lucas, Marvin, Post, and Kandall.

Gardner, Hilborn, Lucas, Marvin, Post, and Randall.

The fact that they were all Republicans led Messra. Heed and Burrows to Inquire whether or not any Democrats had been included in the Speaker's warrant or whether the efforts of the Sergeant-at-Arms had been restricted altogether to Republicans. Later Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) asked if warrants had been issued for the arrest of the Democrats who failed to attend the caucus yesterday afternoon. The Representatives named (except Messra, Apsley and Post) appeared before the bar of the House, and the proceeding attracted the attention of the members to an unusual degree. They througed the pit in front of the Cierk's desk and jested with the unfortunate victims until a point of order enforced by the Speaker put them back in their seats.

Mr. Gardner satisfied the Speaker that he

order enforced by the Speaker put them back in their seats.

Mr. Gardner satisfied the Speaker that he was present at every roll call but one, and was excused. Mr. Hilborn said he went to the departments on important pusiness, and was excused. Mr. Luoas said he was present until 3 P. M., and asked the gentleman occupying the chair (Mr. Outhwaite) to have him secused. Supposing this would be done, he left. Mr. Outhwaite confirmed the statement, and explained his failure to have the gentleman excused by saying he lost his voice while in the chair resterday. Mr. Lucas was excused. Mr. Marvin was excused, having an unexpired leave of absence. Mr. Randall was excused because he was engaged with the sub-comhe was engaged with the sub

because he was engaged with the sub-committee.

After the call of the committees for reports, Mr. Bland moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the bill to coin the seignlorage of the builion in the Treasury, and that general debate thereon be closed in ten minutes. On seconding Mr. Bland's demand for the previous question on this motion, the House divided—117 to none—and Mr. Bland demanded the yeas and nays. These were ordered, and the call resulted: Yeas, 162; nays. 5—twelve less than a quorum. A call of the House showed 204 members present. Another vote on Mr. Bland's motion resulted: Yeas, 150; nays. 5—eighteen less than a quorum. A second call of the House disclosed the presence of 225 members. It was said that twenty-eight Democrats were present who did not vote on the previous call. Mr. Bland offered a resolution revoking all leaves to committees to sit. the previous call. Mr. Bland offered a resolu-tion revoking all leaves to committees to sit during the sessions of the House except that to the Committee on Appropriations. The resolution provoked a brisk discussion, Mr. Bynum and Mr. Reed making the point of order arainst it that under a call of the House a resolution could not be entertained, not being a proceeding to obtain the presence of a quorum. Mr. Reed further pointed out that the call had just demonstrated the presence of a quorum, which of itself would take the reso-lution out of the category of proceedings to obtain one.

lution out of the category of proceedings to obtain one.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) objected to the resolution because it excepted only the Committee on Appropriations from its operation, while there were other committees engaged in the preparation of appropriation bills as well as the Committee on Appropriation. "The members of these committees," he said, "will always come into the House to vote, and it is not necessary to take the action contemplated by the resolution."

not necessary to take the action contemplated by the resolution."

Mr. Bland emphatically denied the accuracy of Mr. McCreary's assertion, saying that the Committee on Fublic Buildings and Grounds was in session in its room, and the members, when notified that a vote was in progress, had refused to repair to the bail. The opposition to the resolution impelled Mr. Bland to withdraw it, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The third vote on the motion to take up the bill resulted: Yeas, 105: nays, 5—nine short of a quorum. The third call of the House showed 265 members present. Another, the fourth vote, was taken on the motion of Mr. Bland, the result of which was announced as: Yeas, 109: nays, 4.

At 4:10, on motion of Mr. Bland, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO APPOINTMENTS. Frank Lawler Again Palls to Find Paver with the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Datos P. Phelps of Illinois, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago.
James W. Hunier of Illinois, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Pitth district of Illinois.
Harrin J. Russell of Illinois, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Chicago.
Frank G. Heyne of Illinois, to be Appraiser of Marchandise in the district of Chicago.

Much disappointment was expressed by the members of the Illinois delegation at the fail-ure of the President to send in the name of Frank Lawier for Marshal of the Northern district. Representative McGann, whe succeeded Mr. Lawler in the House, said that ceeded Mr. Lawler in the House, said that more people had endorsed Mr. Lawler's candidacy and more people wanted him appointed than any other man whom the Fresident has yet selected for a place. Until the moment the nomination came to the Senate, it was believed that Mr. Lawler's name would be among the number. It is understood that Senator Falmer on Saturday last insisted that the appointment abould be given to Mr. Arnold and that the President resucantly compiled.

Martin Russell, who was nominated for the Collectorship of Customs, is a well-known newspaper man of Chicago, a warm personal friend of the Fresident and an ardent supporter of the Administration.

Frank Hayne held the office of appraiser under the former Cleveland Administration.

Small Hope of Mesening the Buried Miners. PLYMOUTH, Pa., Feb. 20 .- Although hope of rescuing alive the buried miners at the Gaylord colliery has been given up, the rescue party is still working away as hard as ever. The men on the shift that came up at 11 The men on the shift that came up at 11 o'clock to-day simply reported progress, but no results in the direction of finding evidences of the presence of the men. Benjamin Hughes, general inside superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, came from Seranton to-day and went on a tour of inspection through the workings. He said that nothing could be done that was not being done. Inspector Williams and Inside Fuperintendent John B. Davies of the Firmouth Coal Company went down the shaft this morning. They were able to proceed about 200 feet to a point not reached since the diseaser. They discovered no ovidences of the entombed men.

Shoobow Bought It, Ward Ate It, and Ther Coroner Fitzpatrick went to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning to take the ante-

mortem statement of Michael Sheehan, a baker, 39 years old, who lived at 89 Roosevelt street, and who is dying of injuries received in a disputs over a beefsteak.

No. 89 Receveit street is a ledging house for

bakers. With few exceptions the men cook their own meals. In his ante-mortem state ment Sheehan said that on the night of Jan.
20 he bought a beefstgak for breakfast. When
he got up the next morning and went to get the steak it was gone. He noticed a strong smell of cooking meat, however, and wen smell of cooking meat, however, and went down to the kitchen to investigate. There he found John Ward and two other bakers eating his property.

"Where did you get that steak?" asked Sheshan, "It's mine."
"Damn you," replied Ward, "I've as much right to this steak as you have."
But I bought it, didn't I?" said the owner of the steak.

of the steak.

And I lent you ten cents over a week ago,"
retorted Ward.

"And I lent you ten cents over a week ago," retorted Ward.

Sheehan suggested that the steak had cost a quarter and made a grap for the remaining piece of steak. Ward started for him, and Mrs. Shevirs, the landlady, jumped between the two men. She begged Ward to let Sheehan alone.

"He's stolen my steak, and he talks too much," shouted Ward.

"It's mine," began Sheehan, "and—,"
Then, according to Sheehan, Ward struck him in the nese, kaocking inm down, and kieked him in the abdomen until the other people in the room came to his receue.

"I guess you've got all the steak you want." said Ward, as he left the room,
Sheehan was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and later was removed to Bellevua. The doctors said that he was suffering from internal injuries as the result of the kicking.
Ward was arrested by a detective of the Oak street police station yesterday. He denied having kicked Sheehan.

A BRIDGE THE THIRVES RUNWAY Murphy's Death Believed to Solve the Mys-

Cornelius Murphy, a member of the Pell street gang died in the Chambers Street Hos. pital yesterday afternoon in consequence of fall which he received while trying, it is sunposed, to rob the tinware factory at 20 and 22 Pell street. The police believe that the accident to Murphy explains a long series of rob-

About six months ago Samuel Asrenson, saloon keeper, leased the factory from David Block. Since then it has been robbed several times. The workmen lost tools and a few weeks ago a valuable thread-cutting machine was stolen. One morning a 200-pound anvi-was found in the alleyway between the two buildings. The thieves had succeeded in get-

was found in the alleyway between the two buildings. The thleves had succeeded in getting it so far when they gave up the job in disgust. There was nothing to show how the thileves got in.

An alleyway separates the main factory from the power house. The two buildings are connected by a narrow bridge. This bridge, it is now thought, was the runway of the thieves. They got upon the roof of the power house from a stable in the rear. Then, swinging themselves down upon the bridge, they crossed over to the main building, which was easily entered by means of a window. Shortly before it o'clock yesterday morning Engineer Anton Weichner found Murphy lying unconscious under the bridge. Both his legs were broken and he was suffering from internal injuries. He had failen a distance of thirty feet and had landed across a pile of stones and rubbish. It is believed that he fell while crossing the bridge to rob the factory. ing the bridge to rob the factory.

Murphy was 22 years old and lived at 12
Forsyth street. He was wanted by the police
on suspicion of robbery.

STICK TO BEER, COUNSELLOR, For Clder Biteth Like a Serpent and Sting--th Like on Adder.

Ex-Freeholder Patrick McArdle keeps three retail saloons and one wholesale place in Jersey City. One of the retail saloons is in Exchange place, near the ferry. Lawyer William M. Dougherty, who has an office in the Fuller building, was one of Mr. McArdle's patrons ouit against Mr. McArdle for \$10,000 damages. The case is set down for argument in the Circuit Court on Monday.

was in Mr. McArdie's saloon and drank a glass of cider. Cider is not his favorite beverage, of cider. Cider is not his favorite beverage, but he drank it on that occasion, and he now declares that it poisoned and nearly killed him. He was confined to his bed for several days, was obliged to neglect his business, and suffered great loss in consequence.

About a week ago Mr. McArdie was notified of the impending suit. He received a postal card requesting him to call at Lawyer Dougherty's office. He saw the lawyer and was informed of the suffering Mr. Dougherty had endured by drinking the cider, and also of the fact that Mr. Dougherty proposed to sue him.

him. Sue and be damned!" exclaimed Mr. Me-Sue and be camilled.

Ardie.

I can produce a hundred men who have been drinking my cider for months," said Mr. McArdie resterday, "and they have made no complaint. I drink it myself, and it has never poisoned me. Cider never harms any one who

is accustomed to it."

Mr. MeArdie is inclined to look upon the
whole thing as a joke, but Lawyer Dougherty
says there is no joke about it. He intends to
prosecute the suit to the bitter end.

MR. M'CLAVE ON A BURGLAR HUNT. He Was All Ready to Shoot, but the Only

Police Commissioner McClave lives at 124 West Seventy-second street. Hugh Porter a railroad lawyer, whose office is at 11 Pine street, lives next door, at 126. Mr. Porter is away on a Western trip, and his wife and daughter are alone at home

About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it was pouring rain, the McClaves were aroused by the cries of "Police! Police!" Mr. Mc-Clave's son. Albert, threw open the window and looked out. Mrs. Forter and her daughter and servants were crying for the police from the windows of their sleeping rooms.

"Oh, Mr. McClave," they screamed, "there are burglars in the house! The burglars alarm is ringing!"

Young McClave jumped down stairs and out

burgiars in the house! The burgiar alarm is ringing?"
Yourg McClave jumped down stairs and out into the street. The Commissioner had been aroused by Mrs. McClave. He grabbed his revolver and opened a back window to shoot any burgiars who tried to escape through the back yard. He saw nothing. Partly dressed, he went next door with his soo. One of the servants opened the door and said that the burgiar alarm connected with the rear basement deor was ringing and that this vess must have broken in. The Commissioner and his son, both armed, went down into the basement. In lighting the gas, Mr. McClave severaly burned his thumb. They searched the house, but found no burgiars. The rear basement door was open. It had been blown open by the wind.

FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE, Christian Freihalter on Trial-His Daugh ters Testify Against Him.

Christian Freihalter was put on trial yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge Cowing upon an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree in killing his wife Mary in their rooms at 1.132 First avenue on Dec. 27.

The defendant's daughters, Mrs. Grace Los ber and Lizzie Freibalter, were the principal witnesses for the people. They testified that when they returned home about 0 o'clock they found the door of their parents' rooms locked. Just then the lanitress helped their father, who was intoxicated, up the stairs. In scarching his packets for a key of the door they found a stiletto, which they throw away. On opening the door they saw their mother lying upon the lounge of the sitting room dead. She had a stab wound in her right arm and another in her breast. A woollen hubts was wrapped around the wennd in the arm, as though some one had tried to stanch the flow of blood.

In cross examination the witnesses testified that their mother and father frequently quarrelsom and the their mother and father frequently quarrelsom. She then became quarrelsoms and she and their father quarrelled violently. They had seen their mother throw differ ut articles at their father when in this condition, and once she had attacked him with a carving knife.

The trial was adjourned until to-day. when they returned home about 6 o'clock they

15.000 Cigors Stolen by Burglars, Burglars stole 15,000 cigars and some un manufactured tobaceo on Sunday from Rosenberg's cigar factory at 244 East Seventy-fifth atreet. Detectives Weller and Grabe found about 10,000 of the cigars hidden in the cellar at 326 East Seventy-fifth street, and posted at 320 East Seventy-fifth street, and posted themselves there to watch. Walter filtry and John Ashley came after the cigars and were arrested. They confoased, and said that John Cashin, an accomplice, could be found in a saleon at Seventy-second street and Avenue A, where he was trying to sell the cigar. Cashin was arrested. The value of the plunder was about Soot. The prisoners were held for examination at the Yorkville Folice Cours yesterday.

A BREFSTEAM CAUSED THE QUARREL LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

PART OF THE PAIRCRILD COMMIS. SION'S REPORT MADE PUBLIC.

Charges Against Simes & Co. Found to Ha Untrus-Other Charges Found to Be Peter ctons-A Bestston in the Famone Ship Tom Case - Attorney General Olney Beelden that Silver Certificates Are Not Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.-Assistant Sec-

retary Hamlin to-day made public that part of the Fairchild Commission's report that pertains to the charges filed as to alleged under valuations of Japanese silks imported by J. R. Stmon & Co. in 1801, through the New York Custom House. The committee report that, while they do not find from the testimony that the goods of Simon & Co. were in any instance invoiced at less than actual cost, or that there was any intent on their part to defraud the Government by means of undervaluations, they do find that their Japanese silks were in very many instances purchased, involced, and entered at somewhat lower prices than the They report that the statement made by Anpraiser Cooper, and repeated by Appraiser Corbett and the Dry Goods Chronicle, that during Corbett's absence in Europe in October, 1840, goods belonging to Simon & Co. were uniform ly passed by Examiner Wiswall without advance, and that "since he (Corbett) returned, advances ranging from five to nine per cent. were again made" is shown to be untrue on the face of the records of the Custom House. They report that the charge that Examiner Wiswa wilfully and falsely reported the goods of Simon & Co. as damaged and inferior, and recorded false amounts and gave false samples was not substantiated by evidence.

The report that the charge as to an alleged bargain between Assistant Secretary Spaulding, Chief Special Agent Tipgle, and General Appraiser Tichenor and the Silk Association is positively denied by all who could have knowledge of it, and there is nothing to support it. They say that whatever action was taken by Assistant Secretary Spaulding Supervising Special Agent Tingle, and General Appraiser Tichenor in regard to Wiswall or any other of the matters on public business referred to in the publication, was done in due course of the performance of the duties devolving upon them in their respective official positions, and that there is no reason shown to justify the belief that they acted otherwise than from an honest sense of public duty.

The committee report that General Appraiser Tichenor does not sit as Judge on cases in which his son appears as counsel. He is no on any of the Boards of three to whom appeals are taken and never participates in reappraise-ments except in rare instances when one of auch Board is absent. The committee report no evidence that special agents pervert their powers. They report that many others of the statements in the publication are frivolous and were found to be not worthy of serious in-

The Court of Claims to-day handed down decision in the famous ship Tom case, making awards in forty-two claims and dismissing three others. These claims were among the oldest and most important of the French spoilation claims. On Dec. 15, 1799, the ship Tom sailed from Boston, bound for London. On Jan. 13, 1800, she was captured on the high seas by the French privateer Eole. The ship carried her proper passport and papers; the ground of seizure was that part of the cargo belonged to English owners. The court now finds, as the council of prizes found that the suspicion was unjustifiable and the capture illegal. While in possession of the prize crew, the Ivessel was run ashore on the Prench coast to prevent a recapture by an English cruiser, and thereby became a partial loss. Part of the vessel and cargo were saved. On Nov. 23, 1800, the council of prizes rendered a decree reciting the facts and directing restitution of all that had been saved from the wreck, as well as the ship's papers, but without indemnity. Subsequently the decree was carried into effect, part of the ship and cargo had been saved, and a division of \$44,093 derived from the saie was ultimately divided among the American claimants.

Judge Nott, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that the first question in all these spoilation claims was whether the American ship and cargo owners had a valid diplomatic claim against France at the time of the ratification of the treaty of 1800, and whether such claims was one of those released for a valuable consideration by the United States to France. The second article of the treaty declared the inability of the representatives of the respective countries to agree, and left the supplemental clause appended to the treaty by Napoleon, when First Consul, in substance, provided that the second article should be retrenched, and that by this retrenchment these spoilation claims should be relinquished to France, in consideration of the public claims for a public consideration the responsibility of the American Government arose.

Attorney-General Oiney to-day, in reply to a spoliation claims. On Dec. 15, 1799, the ship

Attorney-General Olney to-day, in reply to formal request dated Feb. 17, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury an opinion in regard to the legal status of silver certificates. in which he holds as follows:

"Silver certificates are just what they purport to be on their face and by their terms—that is, they attest the fact that the United States has on deposit so many silver dollars which will be paid to the holder upon the presentation and surrender of such certificates. If they can be regarded as money at all, it is only because the United States agrees to receive them for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and only to that extent and for those specific purposes. In my opinion they are not lawful money within the meaning of section to the act of June 20, 1874, and Silver certificates are just what they pur-

Finding in the action of the Florida courts in the Cuban digarmakers' cases a disposition to attack the contract labor law. Attorney General Olney has instructed the United States Attorney for Florida to make full and accurate Attorney for Florida to make full and accurate copies of the legal proceedings in all the cigar-makers' cases at Key West, Fla., with a view of having the record complete, so that the cases, if decided adversely to the United States, may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The absolute discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to decide what constitutes a violation of the alien contract labor law has been uniformly upheld until now by inferior courts hefore whom the question has been taken. The Florida courts, in two of the cigar-makers' cases, have held differently and relaxed the contract laborers on writs of habeas corpus.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate vesterday was one by Mr. Sherman, which, if t passes, will revive, in some quarters at least, a discussion of Revolutionary history. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner to determine the President of a Commissioner to determine the site from existing maps or records, or, in the absence of such maps, from the best and most available evidence that can be obtained, of all battlefields, earthworks, redoubts, forts, fortifications, or afructures built, used, occupied, or captured by the American forces during the war of the Revolution. The bill also provides for the marking of all such places with suitable tablets or other commemorative indication.

In response to the circular sent out by the Senance Finance Committee to the farmers asking them what effect the McKinley act had upon their products, a New Jersey farmer has upon their products. a New Jersey farmer has sent in a peculiar reply. It came yesterday by mail in a small box addressed personally to Senator Voorhees. When his clerk, Mr. Faulkner, received the package, visions of infernal machines came before him, but he cut the string and opened the box. Within was found perhaps the most diminutive specimen of a hen's egg ever thrust upon a housewife at holiday prices per dozen. In dark blue ink, written upon the shell, appeared this inscription: "The effects of vicious Republican legistion: "The effects of vicious Republican legis-lation. The McKinley bill has done wonders by producing small fruit from big hena."

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day directed a favorable report to be made on the bill increasing the penalty for embezzlement

BRAIN WORKERS

should use WINCHESTER'S INTOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SOLDA to keep the system supplied with Phosphorus, and thus sustain the Visa' Frice, Ser-Power, and Ebergy. It attendibets and builds up the whole nervous and general graden. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WINCRESTER & CO., Chemists, And William St., New York.

for national bank officers. If the amount emshable by imprisonment for not less than five rears or more than ten years; over \$100,000 years or more than ten years; over \$100,000 the imprisonment may be fifteen years, but not less than five years. Making a faise entry in any book, report, or statement of a bank or association with intent to defraud, is made punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years or more than 10 years. Mr. Terry of Arkaness was authorized to report, with the recommendation that it pass, the bill amending the statutes so as to make punishable by imprisonment for life, or any term of years, persons who, on the high seas, wilfully and corruptly casts away or otherwise destroys any vessel. The committee heard Mr. Curtie of New York in support of his bill abolishing the penalty of death for certain crimes, but renched no agreement.

Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.), from the Judiciary Committee, has submitted to the House a re-port recommending the passage of his resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so a to fix the term of office of Judges of the to fix the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States at ten years. The framers of the Constitution, he says, gave life tenure to the Judges of courts with a view to secure their independence and impartiality, and thus, in their opinion, to secure to the people and the Government an exact and unbiassed non-political judiciary. More than 100 years of experience have shown that this purpose has not been july realized. Considering the fact that our Chief Executive's term is but four years, our Senators'six, and our Representatives' two, the report asks why should the terms of office of United States Judges be without limit?

Secretary Carlisle, upon the recommendation of Capt. Evans, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, to-day removed from office J. C. Miller, keeper of the West Point Light-house, Highland Falls, N. Y. Mr. Miller's rehouse. Highland Falls, N. Y. Mr. Miller's removal is the first one made during the present
Administration in the lighthouse service, and
the cause assigned is partisan activity to the
neglect of duty. The charge against him included dressing in a consticuous uniform and
being the leader in a political parade, violating
the laws of the State of New York by electioncering within the limits prohibited by law,
and his disrespect to the President of the
United States.

Mr. Campbell (Dem., N. Y.) to-day introduced bill in the House for the relief of Acting lear Admiral Oscar F, Stanton and the officer and enlisted men on the Kearsarge, wrecked on Roneador Reef. It provides that each of

on Roneador Reef. At provides that each of them shall receive as recompense for losees a sum not in excess of twelve months' pay, but excludes those responsible for the loss of the vessel. The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The expense of the dedication is limited to \$20,000, and the date fixed for Sept. 19, 1895. The Secretary of War is directed to arrange the exercises. The deposits of domestic gold bullion at the

mints and assay offices of the United States during the year 1802 aggregated \$32,367,850 and the deposits for the calendar year 1803 \$36,056,300, showing a gain in the deposits of gold of domestic production in 1893 over that the Bureau of the Mint that when the final figures are received covering the statistics of the production of gold in the United States for the calender year 1893 an increase over that of 1892 of about \$4,000,000 will be shown. The largest increase in any single State during the year was in Colorado, and approximates \$2,000,000. The only State in which a decrease is shown is Nevada, which shows a failing off in 1893 as compared with 1892 of about \$575.-000. The present indications are that the production of gold for the current calendar year will largely exceed that of 1883. The larger part of the increase will be from the mines of Colorado. The Treasury lost more than \$1,000,000 to-day in its net balance, it having declined to \$138,092,000. There was a slight increase in gold, which stands above \$105,000,000. the Bureau of the Mint that when the final

posed of by the House Representative Money Dem., Miss.) will call up the Benham resolution. Mr. Money says that an erroneous opinion exists regarding this resolution. It simply conveys the satisfaction of Congress at the prompt and energetic means employed by Admiral Benham to protect American interests at Rio. It does not contain the thanks of Congress, and consequently carries no privilege which would entitle Admiral Benham to remain on the active list after he has reached the retiring age, nor does it give him the privilege of the House and the Senate floors. Representative Money says that foreign Governments have commended Admiral Benham's action in Brazilian waters, and he sees no reason why this Government should be backward in showing its appreciation of a gallant naval officer's services. Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) has notified Mr. Money that he will oppose the adortion of the resolution. Mr. Reed explains that this will not be done in any spirit of hostility to Admiral Benham. The latter merely performed his duty, and he sees no reason why he should be singled out for distinction by reason of that fact. Moreover, he does not believe that the action of the American fleet at Riowas such as to entitle it to any special consideration. prompt and energetic means employed by Ad

Assistant Register of the Treasury H. H.

MOST'S PROPAGANDA IN THE WEST. Anarchist Circulars Scattered Broadcast in McKeesport.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Feb. 20.-For the last few nights Anarchist circulars have been put under loors, in yards, and scattered broadcast in this city. The following are some extracts from the circulars, which are headed: Communist-Anarchists to the Proletariat:"

We wage war against private property. against the State, and against the Church-s war having for its object their utter annihila tion. We repudiate the institution of private property because its history is the history of ll human suffering. So long as private prop-

all human suffering. So long as private property prevails there will be rich and poor, but the latter will be dependent on the former. Whoever, therefore, is truly striving for the happiness of mankind at large must join us in cry. Down with private property.

"The State far from being, as many fancy, an institution for securing the general well-being of the people, is simply a means of defence that the rich have set up against the propertyless. Private property can only be overthrown by the destruction of its guardian, the State. Beth institutions must stand and fall together. The watchword, therefore, of every consistent champion of freedom must be: Down with the State.

"The Church—no matter what its particular denomination may be—is the condensation of the most enormous awindle ever perpetrated on humanity. If, therefore, the battle cry is to be raised against all that tends to hold men in slavery, submission, and ignorance, we must not fall to exclaim: Down with the Church, down with all creed—swindler and pricest-humbug.

The circulars have on them the name John Mueller, publisher, 167 William street, New York.

John Mueller is the business name adopted

John Mueller is the business name adopted by John Most, the Anarchist editor.

MEANT TO MARRY MISS POLLARD.

An Important Beposition in the Breekin

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.-In her deposition in the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise case, taken at Washington two weeks ago, Mrs. Blackburn, widow of the late Gov. Luke Blackburn of Kentucky, says that Col. Breckturidge broughtiMiss Poliard to her, impelled, as he explained, by consciousness of the good as he explained, by consciousness of the good influences that would accrue from the association of Miss Poliard with Mrs. Blackburn. Subsequently he expressed his admiration for Miss Poliard in a way that led Mrs. Blackburn to believe he was captivated by her.

Mrs. Blackburn fluestioned him regarding his intentions to Mrs. King, his present wife, as common report had it that he would marry Miss Poliard, and he roplied in all apparent sincerity that his intention was to marry Miss Poliard, whom he loved devotedly. Mrs. Blackburn said that the intimacy of the relations of the two was attested by the fact that Miss Poliard always called him. Willie" and that he did not show any displeasure thereat.

commission to take testimony in England and France has been ordered by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court in an action brought by Florence A. Johnson for a separation fro Wilmot Johnson. A similar sulf was tried May lastland dismissed by Justice O'Brien of the ground that the differences between the rarties were not sufficient to warrant a decree of divorce.

Mad- a Book with a Ticker and \$30. John Taylor, a salesman of 61 East 113th street, was arrested on Monday in Standish's saloen, 1.006 Sixth avenue, for making what is known as a hand book on the East St. Louis races. He used the ticker returns and his capital was \$30. In the Yorkville Court yes-ances he was hald in \$1.000 to angues.

STARED AT BY THE DEAD

TWO WHOLE DAYS FIGIL REPT BU A CORPAR,

And Not a Sout Manw It-Alone, Unattended,

Besointe-This Is an Experience Possible to Many Others Who Read This Paper. Early one morning the guards on the elevated road in New York noticed a middle aged man apparently kneeling beside an open window. Although it was a raw and cold morning. his head was uncovered. His eyes seemed to be staring intently across the street. long, as the trains thundered past, the man seemed still to be watching, and even when night came on a glimpse of a white face could be seen staring out into the darkness. The next morning the guards were all on the lookout, and still the man could be seen with his chin resting on the back of his hand.



Coroner Donlin, who chanced to be looking out of the car window during the day, saw at once that it was no common face that glared

out of the car window during the day, saw at once that it was no common face that glared at him. He left the train, went to the house, and there found kneeling by the window the stiffened corpse of a man. For twe days he had kept the vigil of the dead. Awaking in the night, alone and oppressed, he had struggled to the window, and, gasping for breath, died. The Coroner's examination revealed the fact that death had been caused by Bright's disease of the kidners, which came unannounced, sudden and sure.

Sad! Yes, but how common have these sudden deaths become. You note them in the local press every day. They give no warning. There is a quick nain, a struggle, and all is over. Statistics show that 90 per cent. of these sudden deaths are caused by kidney disease. Slowly but surely these great organs have been disintegrating, and when the climax comes it comes without warning. But there were warnings. The strange pains, peculiar sensations, and unaccountable feelings were Nature's warnings. They may have been considered only the symptoms of a cold, but all the while disease was working and death surely approaching.

Can nothing he done? Yes: exercise care. Act promptly. Use something to sustain the kidneys. Do as so many prominent physicians are advising their patients to do, take Warner's Safe Cure. If this great preparation which has saved so many men and women from death by Bright's disease were not awell-known household resmedy and the most popular in America we might hestitate to so warmly endured most unhesitatingly. This entire page could be filled with statements from prominent physicians in both Europe and America of what the Safe Cure has done to lessen Bright's disease, prevent female compniants, and check the great physical evils of a modern life. It is no ordinary medicine, but a scientific discovery which has received more commendations than any other discovery of the present century. The well-known Dr. James D. Bragg says: "Warner's Safe Cure has done to lessen Bright's disease, prevent female compin

THE NEW LACKAWANNA MANAGERS. Samuel Sloan Restlected President for the 28th Year of Service.

About 1,900 shareholders were represented at the annual meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday. The total vote cast was nearly 400,000 shares out of a possible total of 524,000 shares. Messrs. Frank Work, H. C. Fahnestock, and H. places of W. H. Appleton, R. F. Ballantine, and A. H. McClintock. No other changes were made in the Board. Mr. Samuel Sloan was re-elected President, Fred F. Chambers Secretary, and Frederick H. Gibbens Treasurer. Mr. Sloan enters upon his twenty-eighth consecutive term as President, and was a manager for three years before he was elected President. Mr. John J. Blair has been a manager since 1850, and Mr. George Bliss since 1850. The stock voted in the name of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt amounted to about 40,000 shares, and about 5,000 shares were voted in Mr. Twembly's name. Mr. Frank Work holds about 30,000 shares. places of W. H. Appleton, R. F. Ballantine, and

PRILADELPHIA AND READING.

Trust Certificates, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.-The first step toward the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was taken to-day when the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company (the interests of both corporations being identical) filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Butler, asking for permission to issue \$5,000,000 of five-ten-year six per cent. coal trust certificates secured by coal and coal actrust certificates secured by coal and coal secounts now held by the Finance Company of Pennsylvania. Judge Butler referred the matter to Special Master Crawford, who will make a report thereon to the Court.

The petition states that Drexel & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. have agreed to purchase one-half of the issue at 97% per cent. of the par value, and that John Lowber Weish, one of the receivers, has agreed, "subject to the approval of the Court," to take \$250,000 of the bonds. The proceeds will be partly used to take up the Speyer loan of \$2,000,000, which will mature on April 3.

Louisville and Nushville Will Withdraw. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 20.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day gave notice that and Nashville Balifoad to-day gave notice that it will withdraw from the Southern Passenges Association on March 1. Chairman Stahlman has i-sued a call for a meeting of the Executive Board at Atlanta, on Feb. 27, to consider the notification.

Belmont & Co. Withdraw Their Oppositio It was announced in Wall street yesterday that August Belmont & Co. had withdraws their opposition to the proposed plan for the reorganization of the New York, Lake Eric and Western Hallroad Company.

She Shot a Burg'ar by Mistake.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Jos's Moore of 18 South Clinton street had on encounter with a burgiar on Sunday night, in which she shot the man and held him until the police arrived and arrested him. He was Otto Schall. Mrs. Moore heard a noise on the roof, and, suspecting that burglars were about, armed herself ing that burglars were about, armed herself with a revolver and opened the door leading to the roof. As she did this a man ran swiftly past her. "Stand still or I will shoot!" she shouted. The fellow attempted to strike her with an iron bar, but Mrs. Beers dedged the blow and struck at him with the revolver. In doing so the wearon was discharged and the bullet entered Schall's cheek. This morning he was held to the Criminal Court in \$1,000 honds.

22.000,000 Left to Two Young Paupers, 1 SPIRIT LAKE, Ia., Feb. 20. -Ole and Knut Shatahe, two poor boys who were brought up in this county have just received notice that an uncle residing in Omaha has died and left them an estate worth about \$2,000,000.

FOR EVERY MAN. ONLY \$1. THE MIENCE OF LIFE

W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulfinch Street THE MOST EMINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA. Exhibited in 1803. Chief consulting physician of the Peakouly Medical Institute, to whom was awarded the gold medal by the National Medical Association for the Paux Essay on Exhausted Vitality, Atrophy, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all Diseases and Weakeness of Min, CURES on Consultation in FREE large book, The Science of Life;
FREE or, Self-Preservation, the price sear, 170 pp., 15 invaluable prescriptions for scott and chronic discuss, full gill, only \$1.0, double scales.